the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act (PCR), 1955 and the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (POA), 1989, setting up of special cells to deal with such offences, instructions to the police to have a more empathetic approach while dealing with cases of atrocities against SCs/STs and identification of atrocity prone areas for prevention of crime as well as economic and social rehabilitation of victims of atrocities.

This has resulted in 18 State/UT Administrations having set up Special Cells to deal with offences against SCs and STs. For ensuring early prosecution of cases under POA Act, as many as 137 exclusive Special courts have been set up by the States/Union Territories. 12 States have identified atrocity prone/sensitive areas for taking necessary preventive steps to protect the life and property of the members of the SCs and STs.

Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1980 in Manipur

†23. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the main reasons for administering Armed forces (Special Powers) Act, 1980 in the State of Manipur;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite administering this Act, there has been an increase in the insurgency activities by different tribal groups not only in Manipur but in various regions of entire North-Eastern States during the last many years; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Central Government in recent past and details of the success achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Armed Forces Assam & Manipur (Special Powers) Act, 1958 as amended as The Armed Forces (Assam & Manipur) Special Powers (Amendment) Act, 1972' was promulgated to confer certain special powers upon members of the armed forces to deal with Insurgency situation in the North East.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) There are various factors including socio and geographical situations, inter-factional revalries among different tribal groups, infiltration of insurgents trained on foreign land etc., thereby resulting in continuous insurgency activities. In view of these circumstances, the Act has definitely proved to be a deterrent against insurgency activities. Though the success rate may not be on the high sidettut the overall situation in the north east has remained static during the last three years. The total killings in the region have also shown a declining trend. Besides the existence of the Act, other efforts, like inviting militant outfits to give up the path of violence, talks with neighbouring countries for putting an end to anti-India activities from their soil, coordinated action by the security forces, modernization of the State Police Forces also contribute in containing the insurgent activities.

Introduction of FBI-Like force to Tackle Terrorism

24. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seriously thinking of introducing FBI-like force to tackle terrorism, naxalism and organized crime in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are going to seek constitutional amendment for this purpose since public order is a State subject; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) to (d) A proposal to set up a Central Law Enforcement Agency, for the purpose of dealing with certain specified offences which have inter-state and/or nation-wide ramifications, is under consideration of the Union Government. No specific details on modalities can be given at this stage as it involves inter-ministerial consultations and with the State Governments.